### NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1898. - COPYRIGHT, 1898. BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

# AGUINALDO UGLY.

## Demands That We Admit His Armed Men to Manila.

#### GEN, MERRITT MAKES REPLY.

And Aguinaldo Decides to Accept All Our Conditions.

#### WE MUST HOLD THE ISLANDS

### British Will Leave if We Don't. and Spaniards Say It Is Best.

Here Is Sunday's News by Cable Direct frem Manila - Aguinaldo Cut Off the Water Supply and Made Eight Demands Upon Us, but Got Off His High Horse at Last-The City Is Quiet, Shops Are Open and Business Is Reviving-The Monadnock Stopped at Guam and Found That the Only Spaniard There Had Installed Himself as Governor-He Took to the Woods When the Monitor Appeared She Reached Manila Last Tuesday-The Peru and City of Pueble Got There Yesterday. Special Cable Desputch to Tan Sun.

MANILA, Aug. 21, 12:40 P. M .- The cable that was cut by Admiral Dewey shortly after his arrival here has been repaired, and Manila is now in direct communication with the outside world.

The city remains quiet. The American officers are at present busily engaged in getting a government established. There has been considerable delay, owing to the fact that it was necessary to get further instructions from Washington.

The proclamation issued by Gen. Merritt subsequent to the capitulation assures the people that the Americans did not come to wage war on the people, but to protect them in the enjoyment of their property, employments, and personal and religious rights. The municipal laws affecting the private rights of persons and property, regulating local institutions, and punishing crime will be continued in force so far as is compatible with a military Government. These laws will be administered by the ordinary tribunals. Officials will be appointed by the Americans at the port of Manils, and all places in the Philippines in actual possession of the Americans will be open during the American occupation. Places devoted to worship, arts, sciences, education and libraries, monuments and archives will be

Gen. MacArthur has been appointed Military Commandant of the walled city. These appointments have also been made:

#### Provost Marshal, Gen. GREENE. Director of Fiscal Affairs, Col. SMITH of

Deputy Provost Marshal for North Pasig.

Col. Ovenshire of the Twenty-third Infantry, assisted by Deputy SMITH. Deputy Provost Marshal for Pasig, Lieut.

Col. WHITTIER.

Collector of Customs, Capt. GLASSPORT. No official administrator of the local laws has yet been appointed.

Gen. Anderson has been sent to Cavité, having been detached from his command. His principal business will be to handle Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader. The insurgents are a little ugly. Several hundred of them have deserted and are trying to enter the city. Aguinaldo holds the waterworks and has cut off the supply. The city is in great need of water. Aguinaldo has promised to open the works conditionally. He has made eight demands on the Amer-

icans, as follows: "First, that the Filipinos withdraw only

to certain limits. "Second, that they retain certain city

"Third, that the Americans control only

the city. " Fourth, that Gen. Merritt consult with

him regarding the civil appointments.

"Fifth, that the Filipinos have the right to enter the river and harbor.

"Sixth, that the Americans return the Filipinos' arms.

" Seventh, that the Americans be confined to the city.

"Eighth, that the Filipinos have the

right to enter the city armed." Gen. Merritt sent a verbal reply yesterday to these demands, but Aguinaldo was

away. The messenger returned to-day. There have been a few slight disturbances in the city, but they were inconsequential.

Confidence is returning. The shops are open and business is reviving.

The greatest interest is manifested in the uitimate disposition of the islands. Englishmen who are in business here are anxious for the Americans to hold the whole group, and many Spaniards believe that this would be the best solution of the problem. They say that business will be impossible under the conditions that forFilipinos would not be able to establish or maintain a Government. Aguinaldo represents only a small faction of the natives. and trouble would surely follow if he had control. The English declare that if the Americans give the islands back to Spain or

The monitor Monadnock arrived here on Tuesday last, after a quiet voyage from San Francisco. Her crew suffered much from the heat. She stopped at Guam, in the Ladrone Islands, which is now an American possession, and found that a Spaniard, who was accidentally left behind when the Charleston was there, had tried to proclaim himself Governor and run affairs. When the Monadnock arrived the pretender fled to the woods.

The transports Peru and City of Pueblo arrived this morning. Gen. Otis, the comnander of the expedition, immediately came ashore. All are well aboard the vessels, which had an uneventful voyage. The other three transports, conveying Gen.

Otis's men, are three days behind. It is thought probable that the waterworks will be opened to-day.

No account of the property captured from the Spaniards has yet been rendered.

7:20 P. M .- When the Spaniards heard that hostilities had closed on Aug. 12, the day before the capitulation, they raised the question of the American status in Manila. The matter was referred to Washington for decision.

Gen. Merritt said to THE SUN correspond ent this evening that the situation had been practically settled. Aguinaldo accepting the American conditions.

It has been decided to replace the Spanish police with American soldiers.

The mouth of the Pasig River, which flows through Manila, has been cleared of the wrecks that were sunk there by the Spaniards.

The Custom House has been opened for two days. The first day's receipts amounted to over \$3,000. Many goods have been placed in warehouse. The duties on these will not be paid until the goods are taken out. Major Bement has been appointed Col-

lector of Internal Revenue. The collection of these taxes will begin to-morrow. The revenue from the internal excise equals all the other taxes combined.

The Spaniards have asked Gen. Merritt for permission to send home 1,600 sick soldiers, and the American commander has given his consent.

The Philippine Treasury held only \$60,-000 when it was turned over to the Amer-

Private W. A. Seymour of the Astor Battery, who was wounded in the engagement which preceded the surrender, is on duty again. He sustained only a slight injury to his left hand. All the other wounded men of the battery are doing well.

THE SUN'S despatch from Manila, printed on May 3 and telling of the destruction of Montojo's fleet, was the last press despatch to come over the cable direct from Manila until the sable was cut at noon on May 2

#### AGUINALDO CLIMBS DOWN. All the Insurgents Entering Maulia Will Be Disarmed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. Hono Kono, Aug. 21.—It is reported that an micable arrangement has been arrived at by Gen. Merritt and Aguinaldo. All the insur gents entering Manila will be disarmed. All the American fleet is still at Manilla. None of the vessels has gone to Iloilo or Cebu.

M'RINLEY READS THE SUN'S NEWS. Some of Aguinaldo's Demands Are Con-

sidered to Be Prepesterous WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-President McKinley pent another quiet Sunday. He went to church in the morning, took a drive before dinner, and in the evening received a few visi-tors as usual. The only official callers were ecretary Alger, Gen. Corbin and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

Secretary Day is now living at Chevy Chase fashionable suburb five miles from the White House, where Secretary Gage also lives, and he did not come into town during the day or evening.

The most interesting news received by the President and the Secretary of War came in THE SUN'S despatches from Manila over the reopened cable, describing the conditions that exist there and describing the steps that have been taken by Gen. Merritt to inaugurate a civil government in the conquered terri-tory. The President and the Secretary of read with eagerness and especial inter est the statement of the eight demands made upon Gen. Merritt by Agulnaldo, the insurgent leader. The commanding General will probably consult with the Washington authorities before giving Aguinaldo a categorical reply, and the answer which will go through the Secretary of War will fully instruct Gen. Merritt as to his dealings with the rebel General,

who is evidently determined to make trouble

if possible. It is not definitely known whether Gen. Merritt has as yet officially communicated to the Government the dictum of Aguinaldo, although he may have done so, as, the broken cable having been restored, Gen. Merritt can at any time put himself in direct communication the war room at the White House and the telegraph room of the War Department. In any case, however, it is not likely that for mal instructions will be sent to Gen. Merritt governing his reply to Aguinaldo until after there has been opportunity to consult with the Secretary of State. Some of the demands made by the insurgent leader are preposterous and no serious consideration will be given to the question of granting them. Others are regarded as reasonable and timely, and will, therefore, be admitted by Gen. Merritt, if, indeed, he has not already indicated to Aguinaldo his acquiescence. Gen. Corbin says, moreover, that the instructions already sent to Gen. Merritt cover the subject of Aguinaldo's demands, of which Gen. Corbin intimates the Administration has

had previous knowledge. The Administration appreciates the fact that it will not be an easy task to handle Aguinaldo should he be disposed to make trouble for the Americans, but it is thought that Gen. Merritt has sufficient tast to keep the ambitious revoimpossible under the conditions that for-intionist in check by peaceful means. If not, of the embassy, and will set as the representa-merly prevailed here, and that the then the United States will have to do what tive of Spain, should be be called upon to do so.

Secretary Alger suggested two or three weeks ago-"Lick the insurgents as we licked the

Hostilities between the Americans and the insurgents are not anticipated, however, but nevertheless the Government is gratified to know that the fourth expedition of troops, is command of Gen. Otis, has landed, and that now there are enough of Unele Sam's soldiers hand them over to the Filipinos they will Dewey masters of the situation. Adit.-Gen. Corbin said tounight that in construing the word 'suburba" in the terms of the cantinistion of Manila the best manner of arriving at its exact meaning was to put the word back into Spanish nd take it in its meaning as a Spanish word. There was no word, he said, in English which meant the same as the Spanish word, which translated into English, is "suburbs." He would not express an opinion as to exactly what

### OFF TO THE PHILIPPINES.

The Arizona Leaves with 1,800 Troops-

Gen. Merriam Sails to Honotulu San Francisco, Aug. 21.-The transport Arizona with 1,300 troops for Manila sailed this orning. The expedition got a big send-off. The day was perfect, even for California in August, and the water front in consequence was lined with thousands, who shouted goodby and waved handkerchiefs as the Arizona with the cheering soldiers passed down the harbor toward the Golden Gate. The scene was like those which marked the departure of the earlier expeditions.

The whistles of the steamers on the bay and the factories on shore blew a deafening din. and the cannon of the harbor fortification coomed parting salutes as the Arisons entered the Golden Gate and headed west on the long journey to the American city of the Philippines Gen. Merriam went on board the Arisona latast night and sailed to-day for Honolulu. This adden change of plans was brought about by telegrams from Washington received late yes terday directing him to sail with all possible expedition. The Department of California will be under command of Brig.-Gen. M. P. Miller. who is next in rank to Gen. Merriam. The General's staff accompanied him.

The Washington despatch brought news of great importance for the remaining troops of he expeditionary forces. They are to be despatched to Honolulu as soon as transportation can be furnished. Gen. Merriam informed Col. Berry of the Seventh California last night that his regiment should not be disappointed again, and, moreover, should be among the first to go. The troops here will proceed to the Hawaiian Islands, although there is little doubt that they will be sent ultimately to the Philip-

MORE TROOPS FOR GEN. MERRITT The Fourth Expedition Under Gen. E. S.

Otis Arrives at Manila. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-The fourth military expedition has reached the Philippines with Major-Gen. Elwell S. Otis in command. This cable message was received from Gen. Merritt this afternoon:

Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C .: " Major-Gen. Otts, with steamers Peru and City of Pueblo, has arrived. All well: no cas

MEBRITT. This addition to the military forces under ommand of Gen. Merritt raises the total garrison in the Philippines to about 14,000 men. The news of the peace protocol was not received by Gen. Otis until his arrival at Marila. of course. When he left the Pacific Coast for the Philippines the situation demanded reinforcements for Gen. Merritt as rapidly as they could be sent. Now that the armistice has been declared the conditions under which the troops will land are somewhat peculiar. They will be allowed to go into comfortable quarters, but it is the understanding that no position ean be taken by this force which would give it a special advantage in the event of a resumption of hostilities between the United States and Spain. If the Government observes this rule and considers that the situation of the insurgents is very threatening, there can be no objection on the part of Spain to the despatch of further troops from the United States. It is expected at the War Department that more regiments will be sent from San Francisco as oon as transportation can be provided.

MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION.

The President Expresses the Thanks of the Nation to Dewey and Merritt. Washington, Aug. 21.—These messages were

sent to-night: "Executive Mansion, Washington, Aug. 21, 1898,

Admiral Dewey, Manila: Receive for yourself and the officers, sailors and marines of your command my thanks and congratulations and those of the nation for the gallant conduct all have again so conspicuously WILLIAM MOKINLEY."

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1898. lor-Gen. Merritt, U. S. A., Manila: "In my own behalf and for the nation I extend to you and the officers and men of your ommand sincers thanks and congratulation for the conspicuously gallant conduct displayed WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

HANDS OFF IN THE PHILIPPINES. Vienna Paper Says the Question Concerns

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR VIENNA, Aug. 21 .- The official Abendpost pubishes a communication pointing out that the question of the Philippines is one that concerns Spain and the United States alone, and saying that there will be no outside interference.

SPANISH LOSS AT MANILA.

00 Killed and 400 Wounded by Dewey's Bombardment and Our Army's Attack. Special Cabia Despatch to THE SUE.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—A despatch from Manils says that the Spanish loss during the bom-

#### pardment and the assault by the American troops was 200 killed and 400 wounded.

TRIAL OF THE PARRAGUT. The Torpedo Boat Makes Twenty-six Knots and Expects to Do Thirty or More.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The second trial of the torpedo boat Farragut took place late yesterday afternoon, but it was not until eventhat the official figures were computed The little vessel made something better than wenty-six knots, but owing to a hot journal she was not pushed to her top speed. Her ouilders expect her to make the required thirty knots or better on the next trial.

### No Trace of the Lost Pontoon

HALIPAX, Aug. 21.—The steam tug Argus ar ived at Lunenburg to-day for orders. She has been searching for the lost wrecking pontoon, but was unable to find any trace of it. The Captain is of the opinion that the pontoon was lost off Sambro, and he intends search ing in that direction.

imbassador Cambon to Take a Vacation Washington, Aug. 21 .- M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, accompanied by his young son, who recently came from France, left Wash North. They will go to Niagara Falls, and po sibly to Montreal, and will then go to New London, Conn., for a few days. M. Cambon will be gone about three weeks, during which time M. Thiobaut, the First Secretary, will have charge of the embassy, and will set as the representa-

GEN, BROOKE TO BE MILITARY GOV. ERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

The Spanish Army Is Concentrating at San Juan Ready to Emburk for Spain-The Soldiers Are Eager to Depart-Gen. Miles Says the Porto Rican Commissioners Will Have Only to Give Receipts for Government Property and Expedite the Evacuation of the Island-San Juan Will Welcome Us-Mails Pass Between That City and Ponce and the Telegraph Will Soon Be in Operation-Wealthy Porte Ricans Say There Is No Danger of Fur ther Trouble-Slight Accident to Mrs Van Rensselaer in Fording a Stream Special Cable Despatch to TH', SUR.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 21.-Gen. Miles decided to-day to leave Porto Rico and return to the United States. Two members of his staff will accompany him.

The arrangements for the evacuation of the island have reached such a state of completion that there will be little left for the joint commission of Spaniards and Americans to do. The Spaniards are withdrawing their forces from all the garrison towns and are concen trating them at San Juan, the capital, preparatory to embarking for Spain.

Both armies, however, maintain the outposts that they had established just prior to the announcement of the constition of hostilities.

The relations between Gen. Miles and Captain-General Macias are growing more friendly. Yesterday by agreement between them malls were allowed to pass between Ponce and San Juan and vice versa. The telegraph line overland will be opened for business shortly. Repairs are necessary between the outposts of the armies near Albonito. where the line was cut as the Americans advanced. Communication hitherto with San Juan has been carried on by means of the cable running from Ponce.

Gen. Brooke is expected to arrive here from Arroyo to-morrow. Gen. Miles will recommend that he go aboard a transport with 170 Spanish prisoners and proceed to San Juan to meet the other Commissioners. According to Gen. Miles, all the Commissioners will have to do is to give receipts for the Government property turned over to the Americans and expedite the evacuation of the island, which the Spaniards appear more anxious to do than the Americans are to have them.

It has not yet been decided by what vessel Gen. Miles will return. After he leaves Gen. Brooks will be the Military Governor of the bnafal.

Lieut.-Col. Ramery, the chief officer of the Spanish volunteers, left Ponce with the regulars when the Americans landed. He returned last night from Albonito with several other officers. There was no demonstration against

He reports that the Spaniards at Albenite acked ammunition, food and water. Food was carried from Cayey, which place Gen. Brooks was investing at the cessation of hostilities. He adds that the Spaniards realized the hopelessness of fighting the Americans, and are glad that peace has been declared.

Reports similar to this reach here from San Juan. That city was deserted during the blockade, but the inhabitants are now returning. Business men there are happy that Admiral sampson did not return to bombard the city, their property thus having been saved from de-

The Gaceta Oficial de Porto Rico, the Government organ, displays no ill feeling toward the United States, and says that friendly relations with the United States will shortly be reassumed.

It is also reported from San Juan that Col. San Martin, the commandant of the Ponce forces, who was alleged to have been shot for deserting the city, is now sick in the San Francisco Hospital in San Juan. It is said that he will lose his rank in the army. He expects to return to Ponce, where all the citisens of the better class are kindly disposed toward him. It is proposed to raise a subscription for him in appreciation of his evacuating the city without fighting, thus preventing loss of life and destruction of property.

There have been no more disturbances at Ponce, and wealthy Porto Ricans insist that there is no danger of further trouble. The men who were engaged in rioting were toughs. It is thought that they are now cowed. The Spanish are anxious for a large American force to garrison the island. Gen. Miles says that no preparations to this end have yet been made.

The rains are increasing, and the wet weather is affecting the troops, who are beginning to suffer from bowel complaints, the result of having to sleep on the ground. It is impossible to obtain boards to make flooring for the tents.

The health of the sailors on board the monitors is bad. The intense heat on these craft is insufferable. Their presence here is unnecessary, and it would be a good plan to order them north.

Two Porto Ricans are reported to have been shot on Thursday at Aguado by Spaniards.

A trip has been made to Gen. Wilson's headquarters by Gen. Miles and a party of officers who were accompanied by representatives of the National Relief Association, including Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, whose yacht May brought supplies here from Philadelphia a week ago. Returning on Friday the party were compelled to ford a river. They stopped to allow their horses to drink, when the horse next to Mrs. Van Rensselasr reared. The bottom of the river was povered with stones, on which the horse slipped and fell against the animal ridden by Mrs. Van Rensselaer. Owing to the allppery bottom her horse was unable to keep its feet and fell, pitching her off. She clung to the saddle amid coniderable plunging by the horses, which kept pumping into each other. The situation was critical for a few minutes, but the officers of Gen. Miles's staff rushed to the lady's assist-

When Mrs. Van Rensselser got ashore it was overed that she had been out seroes the upper right arm midway between the shoulder

ance and the tangle was straightened out.

GEN. MILES IS COMING HOME | and elbow. She was also considerably shaken up. Major Woodbury of Gen. Wilson's staff, who was one of the party, attended to her. Her injuries are not serious. She returned

> aboard her yacht in the harbor. The accident will delay the salling of the boat for two or three days, it being feared that rough weather might be ancountered if she sailed now. Dr. Woodbury says that Mrs. Van

with the party in an ambulance and went

Renasalanr was all right this morning. She was fortunate to have escaped so luckfly. It was thought at first that some of her bones were broken, or that an artery in her arm was bevered. Mrs. Van Rannanelaar is the daughter of Mr.

shock, and thefout in her arm is in no wise serious. The May has unloaded seventy tons of supplies, which are being distributed where

E. D. Morgan of New York. This evening she

GEN, BLANCO WON'T REMAIN.

He Declines to Carry Out the Work of recuating Cuba — Spain Thinks the in Dealing with the Philippine Question Special Cable Despatches to Tax Spr.

LONDON, Aug. 21 .- The Madrid corresponden of the Standard says that Captain-General lanco has again notified the Government o his refusal to preside over the operations of vacuation owing to the fact that he favore resistance. The Government is displeased and

mbarrassed by his refusal. Ex-Colonial Minister Moret, Seffor Villaurutia Spanish Minister to Belgium; Senor Leon y Castillo, Spanish Ambassador to France, and Gens. Cerero and Bascaron, all of whom are able men and who all speak English, are favored by Sefior Sagasta as members of the Paris Commission unless party and political

considerations weigh in favor of others. The censorship is more rigorous than ever or press telegrams, but it has been learned that authorities in several of the provinces have discovered startling traces of the Carlist propaganda in the cases of thirty officers in Catalonia nd Arragon. All the Carlist newspapers there

have been suspended. The Imparcial and other papers are trying to represent that there is friction between Spain and England regarding the Spanish fortifications around Gibraltar. The correspondent says that he has the highest authority for saying that only friendly communica tions have passed between the two Governments, and that there is no friction whatever. Spain has explained that the fortifications the rest of the peninsula, were strengthened when American aggression was

A despatch to the Times from Madrid says that instructions to the Cuban and Porto Rican commissions are being drafted by the Minsters of the Colonies, Foreign Affairs, War, and Marine. They will be despatched on Aug. 31. The instructions will call attention to the difference between the cession of territory and the cession of sovereignty. In the latter case, works are retained until the new Government

There is much anxiety concerning the Philip pines. The words of the protocol have been examined with the aid of all available diction. aries, both by the Spanish Ministers and the epresentatives of several of the powers. It the concensus of opinion that in drafting this part of the protocol President feKinley's aim was to keep a free hand until he had time to collect information and to de elde upon a policy in the Far East. It is gener ally supposed that Germany will not allo great territorial changes in that part of the

world without having something to say on the Madrid, Aug. 21.-The Cabinet at its meet ing yesterday discussed Admiral Cervera's ac

count of the destruction of his squadron. Subsequently a Minister who was intertitude as pacific. He added that the evacuation of Cuba was likely to be lengthy. The protocol merely stipulated that Commission ers should be appointed within ten days from the date of signing. It placed no limit on the

time for evacuation. Captain-General Blanco would retain his pos during the sittings of the commission, but he was at liberty to leave the island prior to the evacuation. It was certain that the transfer of Cuba to the United States would not be effected by Gen. Blanco.

The Minister further said that the members of the Paris Commission had not yet been ap-pointed. The commission would not begin its work until after the closing of the Corte Duke Almodovar de Rio. Minister of Foreign Affairs, did not acknowledge the receipt of nessage regarding the protocol.

### CANADA OFFERS TO SWAP.

Will Let Us Fish Within Three-Mile Limit if She Can Send Fish to Porto Rico. HALIFAX, Aug. 21.-On Tuesday the Internadonal Conference to settle some questions that

have given cause for controversy between the United States and Canada will meet in the city of Quebec. There is one question which has not yet appeared in the programme which will be brought up on behalf of Canada by Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. This question will be.

"What position shall Canada occupy in regard to Porto Rico and Cuba in case both those islands remain under the Government of the United States, as the former is certain to do? Nova Scotia alone annually sells \$1,000,000 worth of fish in Porto Rico, and in Cuba a large quantity of fish, agricultural produce and lumber. Halifax business men are willing to give almost anything to retain the privilege they have hitherto enjoyed of access to those markets on the same terms with other countries that compete for trade there.

Merchants here have expressed their willing ness to give to Americans the right to use the inshore fisheries of Canada on the same terms as our own people use them in exchange for the free admission of our fish and other products into those islands or for admission there on the same terms that are accorded to such goods from the United States. Sir Louis Davies was in the city the other day and a committee of the Halifax Board of Trade waited or him and discussed the West Indian situation. concluding by authorizing him to offer to the American Commissioners at Quebec the whole of the Canadian fisheries within the three-mile limit in exchange for equal terms with the United States in the markets of Cuba and Porto

The Maritime Board of Trade at a meeting subsequently appointed a committee which waited on Sir Louis Davies and empowered him on behalf of that body to make a similar offer This will meet with much opposition from a

section of the Canadian fishermen. At present

Americans are not permitted to fish within three miles of the Canadian shore, and they cannot even touch at any Canadian port for any other purpose than to obtain shelter or to gedure supplies of wood or water. Unless they To See the Battleships.

Take the steamers of the "Sandy Book Bouts," paving New York, Peer to foot Bector street, Horth River, at 8106 £ M., 1703, 2500, 8888, 8100 and 8100 P. M. on week days, and at 9:00, 9:30 £. M. and 1:00 P. M. on Sundays...de. GERMANY WATCHES ENGLAND.

Berlin Ameria That Germany Isn't Getting Her Share of Plums in China

Special Cuble Desputches to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 21 .- A despatch to the Daily Meil from Berlin says that Germans are somewhat alarmed by the approaching visit to China of Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who is going out as the representative of the British Associated Chambers of Commerce to study trade conditions and other matters. The Cor-

respondenz says. "It will be the duty of our representative in east Asia to watch with the keenest attention the steps and acts of Lord Beresford, who see in Germany the most dangerous rival of British commerce and industry. He is worthy of our

attention. Several of the Berlin newspapers complain of the great advantages the pow-ers, except Germany, have gained in China. had entirely recovered from the effects of the The Cologne Gazette says that Germany will lose the Yangtse Kinng railroads to Great Britain, the Canton-Hankow line to the Americans, and the Ching Kiang-Tien-Tsin road to the Chinese Yung Wing, supported by American capital. These are disconsolate prospects for Germany unless her policy of the

strong hand is resumed soon. LONDON, Aug. 22 .- A despatch to the Daily News from Berlin says that nothing is known in official circles there concerning the reported intention of Barvon Heyking, the German Minister to China, to support an Anglo-German syndicate in securing the concession for the Tient-

sin Chin-Kiang Railroad. The Daily News, commenting on the report, says that such a commercial alliance between Great Britain and Germany would be a politiposes the notion.

### INTENSE HEAT IN FRANCE.

The Soldiers Are Suffering Severely During

Special Cable Despotch to THE SUS. Paris, Aug. 21.-The sufferings of the French soldiers in the manœuvres, caused by the intense heat, have been very great, and the newspapers are protesting against the barbarity of continuing the manœuvres until the

weather moderates. dred cases have occurred at Vannes and two hundred at Nancy. Reports from other places show a similar condition of affairs

THE POPE'S NAME DAY.

He Received Congratulations En Masse in Order to Avoid Fatigue. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN ROME, Aug. 21.-This was the Pope's Name

Day, and it was celebrated with much éclat. His Holiness received congratulations en masse instead of singly, in order to avoid fatigue. He looked more feeble and more emaciated than ever. His voice was clear, but gave evidence hat it was failing. The King of Spain sent an affectionate telegram, praying the Pope to bestow the apostolic benediction on his suffering

### COPPER RIVER TRAGEDIES.

Scores of Men Lost in Crevasses or Drowned

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 21.-Passengers who eturned from the Copper River on the steamer Utopia last night say terrible suffering exists among the prospectors who have been trying to get from the Copper River to Port Valdes gross the Valdes giacier.

Sixty returned and are so glad to be en route their Eastern homes that their hard experiences of the last few months seem almost

Albert Faulk of Port Huron, Mich., who has een North since March, declares that scores of lives have been lost in the mad rush to the oast from the interior. Others say that not less than fifty have been drowned or lost in the revasses of the Valdes glacier. Faulk says: Many men were drowned coming down the Copper River in small boats. At Copper Centre at the mouth of the Klutina River, fourteen

men were drowned in ten days. I saw two of the disasters. One man's boat struck a rock | that transport if it was a possible thing. and he was thrown into the stream. The water was less than two feet deep, but so swift that he could not get a footing. "The greatest loss of life has occurred in crossing the Valdes glacier, where men have slipped down the numerous crevasses which the trail crosses. It is known that many

more people have left Copper Centre than have arrived at Valdes. We cannot give the names of the lost men, although we heard many of them, because we had no chance to jot them down. The Government expedition under Capt. Abererombie has given up exploration work this year and is engaged in eeding stranded prospectors. Two weeks ago it was feeding fifty, and the number was in-

### DR. SIMPSON RAISES \$60,000.

That Sum Secured for Foreign Missions at

reasing daily."

His Old Orchard Meeting. OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 21.-The Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson of New York raised for foreign missions at the Christian Alliance Camp Meeting to-day \$60,000. The first collection was taken after his missionary sermon in the forenoon an audience of 10,000 being present. It started with a contribution of \$3,000 from a farmer whose name was not announced. Cash and pledges amounting to \$22,000 came in before the benediction was pronounced. In the afternoon that sum was increased to \$48,000, one check for \$5,000 being among the gifts. At the evening service pledge cards were again dis-

tributed and \$12,000 more raised in an hour. carrying the total up to \$60,000. About fifty young men and women voluneered as foreign missionaries. The Rev. D M. Lelacheur, who opened the missionary field in Thibet last year, made a strong appeal in the evening for sending missionaries to Cuba and the Philippines. He said the Christian Alliance protested against the pulling down of the American flag on any of the islands captured from Spain. About \$8,000 of the amount raised was piedged to the Cuban and Philippine missionary fund.

### SECOND ARMY CORPS.

The First Division to Be Reviewed This

Week at Camp Alger. DUNN LORING, Va., Aug. 21. - Brig.-Gen. Gobin, temporarily commanding the First Brigade-the Sixty-fifth New York, the Seventh Ohio and First New Jersey-to-morrow after noon. The Third Brigade, comprising the Eighth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Pennsyivania regiments, will be reviewed on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the First Connecticut and Third Virginia will be reviewed. The parades will be held on the drill field of old Camp Aiger, necessitating that the men march a distance of two miles each way to reach the field.

Two more deaths from typhoid fever occurred last night. The dead soldiers are Private Howley, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, and Private Thomas Byan, Company I. First New Jersey, Byan's body will be taken to Newark, N. J., his home, for burial. Howley's will be buried in the National Cemetery at Arington. Both deaths occurred in the division hospital. Major Henry W. Freeman, First New Jersey, Provost Marshal of the First Division, tendered his resignation to the Secretary of War last evening. noon. The Third Brigade, comprising the

Dr. Hers's Personal Estate Only \$100.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR LONDON, Aug. 21.-The personal estate of the iate Dr. Cornelius Herz, who, it was charged, was implicated in the Panama Canal scandal, has been sworn to at £20.

Out to-day, "The Yankes Havy," Tom Masson, \$1,

### PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALL BRING SICK TO CAMP WIKOFF, BUT NO CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

FOUR MORE TRANSPORTS IN.

Fifth, the Catania, Sighted Last Night-The Olivette Ordered to Boston-Capt-Hallett Alsop Borrowe Landed-His Wife Takes Him to Shinnecock Hills-Seventy-first's New Camp Poorly Located-Gov. Otero of New Mexico in Camp.

CAMP WIROFF, MONTAUR POINT, Aug. 21 .-Four transports, all in good condition, arrived here from Cuba to-day with American troops. They are the Breakwater, the Olivette, the City of Macon, and the Marterra. All of the transports left Cuba on Aug. 15 with the exception of the Marterra, which left on Aug. 12. She is one of the steamers captured from the Spanish by Admiral Sampson's fleet and was turned into a transport. She is a very slow boat, but hotwithstanding the long voyage the men on her are in first-class shape. Another transport, said to be the Catania, was sighted off the Point to-

night. THE SUN correspondent telegraphed on Saturday night the news of the arrival of the transport Rio Grande, saying: "There are 636 men on her altogether, and but 30 of these are sick." The telegraph company in transmitting the despatch inserted the word "all," making it read that "all but 30 of these are sick," and this statement appeared in the early edition of THE SUN. It was corrected in the later editions. The Breakwater brings 345 men of Twelfth Infantry. Fifty are ill with dysentery. malaria, and swamp fever, but there are no contagious diseases aboard. During the trip

Sergt. Perdrotte died of intermittent fever and was buried at sea. On the Olivette are 275 men from the various regiments in Cuba. All of these men were ill when the transport left Santiago. Seventyfive entirely recovered during the trip, eight died on the way, and 192 are still ill. The names of the ill and of six of the dead soldiers were published in THE SUN yesterday. The seventh and eighth men died after the transport left for Fort Monroe. They were Private James A. Perry of Company A. First Illinois. and Capt. John A. Bobb of the Thirty-fourth Michigan.

On the City of Macon were 462 of the Seveneenth Infantry. Ninety-two of the men are sick, but there are no infectious diseases aboard. Two men died on the trip up. They were Sergt. Howell of Company G and Private G. Tewede, a musician. Major O'Brien is in command of the troops on the City of Macon. On the Marterra are 312 of the Twenty-first

Infantry in command of Capt. Ebstein. Twenty men are sick, but like the other transports the Marterra is free from infectious diseases. None of the men on these transports can be landed until to-morrow, and it is doubtful if they can all land before Tuesday night. On the Olivette is Capt. Hallett Alsop Borrowe of the rough riders, who was left in Cuba when Col. Roosevelt and other men sailed because he was too ill to be moved. When the Olivette was ten miles off shore, on the ocean side of the Point, there was an interesting illustration of the efficiency of the Pennsylvania Signal Corps men who do the wig-wag-

ging for this camp. Mrs. Austin Corbin and her daughter, who is Mrs. Borrowe, came down here this morning from Shinnecock Hills on a special train. The last they heard of Capt. Borrowe he was in pretty bad shape and they were exceedingly anxious about him. When the Olivette was sighted early this morning Mrs. Corbin asked Superintendent Charles A. Beach of the Long Island Railroad whether there was any way in which something could be learned of Capt. Borrowe's condition. Mr. Beach thought of the signal men four miles away and he rang them up on the telephone. The signal men said that the transport was too far off shore for signals to be read. But when they heard that it was Mrs. Borrows and Mrs. Corbin who were anxious for news, and re-

dynamite gun in Cuba, they said they'd get at The surf was not running very high, so four of the signal men borrowed a surfboat from the life saving station, launched it success fully and were soon within a couple of miles of the Olivette, which was proceeding very slowly. One of them stood up in the bow of the boat and wig-wagged a query as to Capt. Borrowe's condition. The answer came back that he was very ill, but had improved since he left Cuba. He was in no danger at present, read the message. This gladsome news was wig-wagged to the shore when the signal men could get near enough to be seen, and was sent over the hills by the signal men to their station, where it was delivered to Mrs. Corbin. The whole transac-

membered the work of Capt. Borrowe and his

tion consumed but an hour and a quarter. By special permission of Gen. Wheeler, Capt. Borrowe was removed from the Olivette tonight and taken to Shinnecock Hills on a special train. He is in very bad shape. He has malarial fever. His life was despaired of during the trip. He brightened up a bit when he saw his wife and Mrs. Corbin. Mrs. Borrows knelt on the ratiroad platform beside her husband and with her arms around his neck talked to him as long as the physicians would allow her to. Both Mrs. Corbin and Mrs. Borrows wept as they gazed on the emaciated form of the latter's husband. Surgeon Major Brown said that the sight of his wife improved Borrowe's condition wonderfully Second Lieut, William Tiffany is

also aboard the Olivette. The first battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment, which was released from Quarantine yeesterday, was sent into camp on a strip of and that cuts off Fort Pond from the ocean Last night and this morning the men were in a pitiable condition. Near the camp are small swamps innumerable, and the men say that a more unhealthy spot could not have been se lected. The majority of the men are still sick with fever, and, although they are able to be around, they are pale and weak and too ill to do any work. A full two-thirds of the battalion are without cots or blankets, and last night these men, whose bones are still full of the Cuban fevers, were obliged to aleep on the ground. They say that they suffered tortures during the night, and as it was very cold they undoubtedly did. Two campfires were kept burning all night, and many of them kept warm by sitting around them. These could get no sleep, and the result was a deplorable condition of affairs in the camp this morning.

One of the Seventy-first men said to a SUN reporter: "I think it's mighty tough on us boys to place us in such a hole as this. Ail of us are in bad shape, and we can never get rid of fever as long as our camp is kept in close proximity to these swamps. We ought to be over the hills with the other troops, where we would have some chance to get back our strength. We're getting good fare, but only because our friends have been sending us stuff I hope for the sake of the boys who are more badly off than I am that something will be done

to change our camp."
Fred W. De Barry of Company D. which is a part of the First Battallon, is missing. His brother visited the Seventy-first camp to-day to inquire about him. His friends in the com pany say that he was taken ill with what is diagnosed as yellow fever on July 3 and was sent to the hospital. They have not seen nor heard from him since. Relatives of George Tanger of Company I and Fred Lehne of Company D were also here to-day trying to get news of these men. Tanger was left in the hospital in Cuba with yellow fever and no one in the regiment knows whether he is dead of alive. Lehne was all right when the regiment